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and 4th Platoons.)
Wednesday March 22nd—No. 2 Co. (1st
and 2nd Platoons.)

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and 2nd Platoons.)
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and 2nd Platoons.)

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and 2nd Platoons.)
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and 2nd Platoons.)
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Saturday April 15th—No. 2 Co. (1st
and 2nd Platoons.)
Sunday April 16th—No. 3 Co. (1st
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and 2nd Platoons.)

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Friday April 21st—No. 2 Co. (1st
and 2nd Platoons.)
Saturday April 22nd—No. 3 Co. (1st
and 2nd Platoons.)

Sunday April 23rd—No. 1 Co. (3rd
and 4th Platoons.)
Monday April 24th—No. 2 Co. (1st
and 2nd Platoons.)

Tuesday April 25th—No. 3 Co. (1st
and 2nd Platoons.)
Wednesday April 26th—No. 1 Co. (3rd
and 4th Platoons.)

Thursday April 27th—No. 2 Co. (1st
and 2nd Platoons.)
Friday April 28th—No. 3 Co. (1st
and 2nd Platoons.)

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10 P.M. 'FATSHAN' 4.30 P.M. 'FATSHAN'

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PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
FRIDAY,
the 3rd March, 1916, commencing at 9.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
BRASS WARE,
Comprising—
Jardiniere, Flower Vases, Candlesticks, Finger Bowls, Ornaments, etc.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, March 1, 1916. 135

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
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the 3rd March, 1916, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
GRASS CLOTH, DRAWN THREAD WORK, &c., &c.
Comprising—
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Also
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Auctioneers,
Hongkong, Feb. 26, 1916. 136

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
MONDAY,
the 6th March, 1916, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 19, Ashley Road,
Kowloon,
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Consisting of—
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Also
Piano in good order by London maker. On view day of Sale.
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Hongkong, Feb. 29, 1916. 177

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
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the 6th March, 1916, at 11 a.m., at the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Kowloon,
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ONE LARGE HAND POWER PRESS OR BAILING MACHINE.**
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Auctioneers,
Hongkong, Feb. 25, 1916. 161

AUCTIONS.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions from Mrs. Hewitt, Ridge House, Broadwood Road, to sell by Public Auction,
on
WEDNESDAY,
the 13th March 1916, commencing at 2.30 p.m.,
THE WHOLE OF THE
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c., &c., &c.
(Further particulars will be published later.)
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, March 1, 1916. 131

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Hongkong, July 5, 1916. 581

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FOR a good solid meal, a 1/2 cart of Table d'Hôte, with Wine & Liquors of the best. **ALEXANDRA CAFE.**

CHINA AND JAPAN.

INTERESTING VIEWS OF A CHINESE MINISTER.

Mr. Tiao Jui-shan, the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, has contributed an article to the "Tungshua Pinglun," a weekly magazine edited by Chinese in the Japanese language. The Vice-Minister, according to the "Peking Gazette," is an accomplished Japanese scholar.

Various newspapers and magazines in foreign languages are published in China, but I have not yet heard of any such expression Chinese views in Japanese except the "Tungshua Pinglun." This magazine, I believe, is an organ admirably suited to the needs of the time, and it is certain to gather increasing fruits in the future.

The civilisations of China and Japan are becoming assimilated by degrees. For instance, expressions in writing adopted by the two nations have become more and more identical. The influence of the same is sweeping over China with a wonderful force. This fact is recognised by all. The cause can be attributed to the advancement of knowledge for Japanese literature is spreading among the people of various classes in China, while Chinese literature has come to be understood among the Japanese. This may be said to be an indication that the civilisations of the two countries have come closer in relation.

If this tendency is well forwarded, the effect will be salutary and advantageous; but should it be abused, the diplomatic relations of the two countries would suffer in consequence to no small extent. If I be permitted to speak frankly, Japan seems to be using wisely this great influence born of literary assimilation. To be more to the point, Japanese publicists and speakers are unwittingly estranging the feelings of the two nations and leading the diplomatic situation gradually to a difficult and dangerous pit.

What is true of Japanese publicists and speakers is equally true of Chinese journalists. I am an humble official, but I am constantly calling the attention of our newspapers to the danger of indulging in violent attacks against Japan, and holding them under as much restraint as I can possibly exercise. It is doubtful whether such caution is exercised by any Japanese official over their public writers, for the writings of Japanese publicists toward China are, if anything, growing stronger as the days pass on.

So long as this attitude is not modified and writers in Japan are allowed to abuse China, the two nations will never be reconciled to each other. If, therefore, the estrangement toward each other is caused by the indirect action of their journalists, China and Japan must also rely upon the efforts of their respective writers to scotch the invitation and eradicate misunderstanding. An old adage has it that one who can unloose a bell is one who can hang it. I welcome the "Tungshua Pinglun" because I believe it is an organ that has come into existence for the very object of promoting friendly relations between Japan and China. I earnestly pray that in Japan a newspaper or magazine with a similar object may make its appearance.

The reason why I am writing the present article is simply to point out to men of letters in Japan the difficulties in my path as a diplomatist owing to the uncertain policy of Japan toward our country and to suggest reflection on their part. Do not for a moment think that I am trying to censure and attack Japan's policy toward our country. But before I express my opinion on her policy, I must indicate the feeling animating the majority of our people regarding Japanese policy toward China.

Most Chinese entertain no apprehension when they are entering into a business enterprise with Europeans or Americans; they are rather pleased to develop China's resources by the aid of European capital and skill. But when it comes to Japanese, they fear that the whole enterprise will be monopolised by them in days to come. Only recently, a certain Japanese attempted to start a company at a certain place jointly with a Chinese with a capital of 200,000 dollars; but the suspicion and apprehension entertained by the Chinese proved to be a stumbling block and the scheme fell through.

Again, it is a fact that the Chinese generally think that American and European countries are respectively carrying out a certain fixed policy established on a firm diplomatic principle; but Japan's policy toward China is constantly wavering and it is difficult to discover at what it is really aiming. Take for instance examples that actually have transpired within recent date. When the monetary movement was started in China, certain members of the Japanese Cabinet expressed their approval at the beginning; but when the question took a concrete shape, they suddenly assumed an antagonistic attitude which finally resulted in an interference. Again, when the dispatch of the Chinese special envoy was first proposed, the Japanese Government expressed its willingness to receive him, but at the eleventh hour a refusal was notified. These are only a few instances showing how inconsistent is the policy of Japan toward our country.

What I feel especially strange is Japan's attitude toward Japanese gentlemen engaged by the Chinese Government. American and European advisers exert their efforts for the interests of China, and their Governments and people think nothing strange about them. But the attitude of the Japanese Government and people toward Japanese advisers is rigorous; nay, much too severe. Should any of the latter ever do anything to promote the welfare of the Chinese Government, the Japanese rise up en masse and shower upon him vile epithets, sparing no words of censure. As it is, Japanese advisers are afraid to say anything, with the result that their services, I am sorry to say, does not amount to much. I feel thoroughly sympathetic toward these Japanese gentlemen engaged by our Government.

Contrast them with gentlemen of other nationalities in the same capacity. Only recently one of them found his opinion quite different from that of the Minister of his own country in the interpretation of a certain treaty. After heated argument, he finally succeeded in making the Minister see his error and obtained his sanction to what was to the advantage of the Chinese Government. What would the Japanese have said had the adviser in question happened to be one of their countrymen?

The advice of the Quintuple Powers to postpone the monarchical restoration was a friendly warning made on the supposition that there were dangerous symptoms at Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow and Kwangtung. That a disturbance would break out at Yunnan was a thing never imagined by them. Nevertheless, there are persons in Japan who declare that the Yunnan rebellion has justified the warning of the Quintuple Powers. This is ridiculous. The uprising was not created in opposition to the monarchy; propaganda. There are reasons to believe that the uprising has been encouraged by the warning.

Undue importance seems to be attached by the people in Japan to the disturbance in Yunnan, and proper time is said to be made for any emergency to develop in consequence thereof. It seems to me rather singular that Japan alone should look upon the disturbances with so much seriousness. Perhaps she feels anxious for the well-being of her subjects residing in Yunnan. But the question of protecting a handful of Japanese residents in the province can scarcely be taken as the cause of the great animation inspiring public opinion in Japan. It is likely that Japan looks forward to a possible development calling for her action in order to protect the British, French, Japanese and Russian subjects in the Yangtze Valley; and for this reason she attaches so much importance to the situation. During the 1st and 2nd Revolutions, the Yangtze region was the centre of upheaval and foreigners were menaced by greater danger. But public opinion in Japan was not then so agitated. I am at a loss to conjecture why Japan is so much moved over a disturbance that has broken out in a remote borderstate. Her strange attitude leads one to suggest that she may have something in her mind other than the mere possibility resulting from the disturbance. Since I have absolute confidence in the military strength of our Government in regard to its ability to suppress the uprising, I do not anticipate any complicated diplomatic questions arising in connection with the Yunnan rebellion. Accordingly, I live in hope that the present agitation in Japan regarding the Yunnan disturbance is the reflection of a illacy entertained by some of the people, and that the Government has nothing to do with it.

I regret that some Japanese entertain an idea that the attitude of China towards all foreign countries is other than impartial, and that she counts the friendship of

Americans and Europeans more than she does that of Japan. Nothing can be more erroneous than such an idea. Japan may wish that China should be partial to her alone, but such a policy is clearly impracticable. Historically, China entered into commercial relations with European countries long before Japan opened her eyes to the foreigner, with whom, however, she is enjoying good economical relations today. China is powerless to alter existing conditions. She cannot times refuse to enter into a joint enterprise with an American or European subject when approached and to give him a concession. This is, however, construed by Japan as an action unfriendly to her and resentment is not infrequently openly expressed. But if a concession is given to Japan or a joint enterprise is not satisfactory, the suggestion is made that such is hardly sufficient to show China's attitude toward us. We must be fair and impartial to all foreign countries. To consider China as antagonistic to Japan is surely an unjust suspicion. It is sincerely hoped that she will reflect calmly and purge herself of such a fallacious view.

Of all the questions now pending between the Powers and the Chinese Government, sixty per cent concern Japan, thirty per cent Great Britain, France and Russia, and the balance relate to other countries. Since there are so many questions pending between Japan and China, naturally more or less misunderstandings are likely to arise. But it is a great mistake to consider that our diplomatic relation with Japan is difficult for that reason. Japan and China might be compared to young lovers. The first stage of their love, they are apt to be devoted to each other, but when their "honeymoon" has lasted for some little time they come to note each other's faults and may at times quarrel over trifles. Such disagreement or misunderstanding will be swept away when they are united as husband and wife, and a happy, peaceful home will be established. Japan and China having passed through the first stage of their courtship are now in the period when the scale of kind love has fallen from their eyes. They are better acquainted and consequently are meeting without maintaining any reserve between them. If a method be arranged to establish perfect understanding between them and remove all sorts of groundless jealousies and suspicions, I am sure that the time will arrive when they shall be united in happiness. With this in view, we must exert our supreme efforts to cultivate harmonious relations between the two countries, so that the peace in the Far East can be placed on the Rock of Ages.

[After this article was in type we noticed in the "Peking Gazette" a letter from Mr. Tiao Jui-shan in reference to this purported contribution of his. He writes:—"As a matter of fact it was an interview that I had with a Japanese correspondent, and not an article written by myself. Furthermore the interview as published differs in some respect from what I actually said to the correspondent. In order to prevent misunderstanding, you will kindly have this letter published!"

The Man Who Gets There
"Is the man who has blood—
red rich red blood—and
plenty of it—in his body."
**WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZER
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND.**
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strength replenishing blood.
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"CHINA MAIL"
CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS
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Lea & Perrins

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name LEA & PERRINS is embossed
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LEA & PERRINS' label and bottle are copied to such
an extent that these precautions are necessary, in order to
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and genuine Worcestershire and not one of its many
imitations.

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It is the only
DIARRHOEA, and is the only
FEVER, TRIP, AGUE.
The Best Remedy known for
CHOLERA and
COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
The only Remedy for
NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.
Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably
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of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects
and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.
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DAINTY

NECKWEAR.

INSPECTION INVITED.

THE DIARY.

MEMOS FOR TOMORROW.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of one 12 bore hammerless Gun at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY 3 & SATURDAY, March 4.—

H.K. Horticultural Society's Annual Show.

SATURDAY 4 & MONDAY, March 5.—

9.30 p.m.—"The Angel in the House" by the H.K. A.D.C. at Theatre Royal.

SUNDAY, March 6.—

9 a.m.—Excursion to Macao by steamer "Taishan".

MONDAY, March 6.—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture at 19 Ashley Road, Kowloon.

VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT

"China Mail" Office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

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THE MAGISTRACY.

A Chinese who persisted in paying a Police guard at the Naval Barracks, Yumati, was fined \$5 or 14 days this morning.

RUSSIAN DRUNK.

Charged with being drunk and disorderly last night in Sampan Street, a Russian named, Frank Pinkovski, of the Russian merchantman *Uzma* was fined \$3 or seven days. Evidence by the police showed that the houses were shut up, as the occupants became afraid of defendant.

OVERBORED.

Three Sanitary Board coolies last evening at Yumati threw into the water a Chinese, as a kind of punishment for causing a dispute on debts and finance generally. The man was charged with committing an assault this morning and bound over in the sum of \$100 each to be of good behaviour.

THEFT OF CASS.

Inspector Gordon charged a Chinese before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning with stealing a brass coupling from the Hongkong and Kowloon Godown Company. Mr. Robertson prosecuted. Defendant said he saw the coupling on the ground and picked it up. The case was adjourned for further evidence.

ALLEGED CRUELTY TO FOWLS.

Mr. Wood remanded this morning until tomorrow, for the purpose of hearing evidence by Mr. Gibson, (Colonial Veterinary Surgeon) a charge against a Chinese of causing cruelty to two fowls by carrying them by a piece of string tied to their wings. Sgt. Brown said that yesterday, while in Queen's Road Central, at the foot of Wyndham Street, he saw the defendant carrying a pair of fowls, tied together. Their wings were bound by string and defendant held the end of it.

Defendant said that he was carrying the fowls by the wings, and also a doormat at the same time. He did not carry them by the string; the wings were tied to prevent the fowls flying away.

Inspector Brown gave additional evidence concerning how the birds were bound.

PISTOLS CONFISCATED.

Mr. J. R. Wood yesterday afternoon fined a Chinese named Ng Ching Fo, of 74, Connaught Road Central, \$250 or three months' imprisonment for being in possession of two pistols and 50 detonators. Defendant declared that a man named Wong Tak Ming, left with him a bag which he said contained \$200 in small coin and which he had obtained from a friend at Shaukiwan. Wong said it was too heavy to carry around, so he had to go to many places. At first defendant refused to take it from him and told him he would not be responsible for it. Wong was afraid that someone might see it, and covered it over with a blanket. It was opened in defendant's presence by the police and he saw two pistols and a letter. Until then he did not know what the bag contained.

Mr. R. C. Faithful defended.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO EXTORT MONEY.

Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate's Court this afternoon heard a charge against three Chinese of stealing from Wan Han's watch, two gold finger rings, a sovereign, and \$3 in money. One defendant, represented by Mr. W. B. Hind, was further charged with having in his possession two daggers in the Pokfulam Road and pleaded guilty.

There was a fourth Chinese concerned in the charge but he did not appear and Mr. Mason on his behalf explained that his client was sick. The solicitor said he was in a dying condition and had been attended by a Chinese doctor ever since he was released on bail.

The complainant said there was a dispute over rent. The first defendant (who was not in the box) tried to extort a \$100 from him, took two gold rings and the watch with him and fled. Defendant would not even allow him to write to his aunt for the money and complained further offered to go with him to East Point to get the \$100 but defendant would not agree for sometime. Eventually the defendant and the second defendant went with him. He saw his aunt and complainant told her that some men were attempting to extort money from him and she went and told the Police.

The hearing was proceeding as we went to press.

MANCHESTER'S LORD MAYOR DEAD.

Mr. A. G. Copeland, Lord Mayor of Manchester, died last month, aged seventy-three. When at a meeting at the Royal Infirmary, he was seized with illness. He was removed to a private ward, and from thence very little hope was held out of his recovery.

RUB IT IN.

A GOOD many people think rheumatism can not be cured without taking medicine. Chamberlain's Pain Balm managed thoroughly into the skin has cured far more rheumatism than any internal remedy in existence and gives relief quicker. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

TROUBLE AVERTED.

THAT little old and sore throat of yours must be checked at once or it may develop into something worse. Take a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and your troubles will soon vanish. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

COMPANY MEETING.

HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO.

The 20th ordinary annual meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., was held this morning, at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd.

Among those present were the Hon. Mr. D. Landale (Chairman), the Hon. Mr. P. S. Chater, Messrs. J. W. C. Thomas, S. H. Dodwell, C. S. Gubbay, Hon. Mr. E. Shilling, A. David and A. S. D. Coulson (directors), W. S. Brown (secretary), and Messrs. G. P. Lammer, H. Humphreys, F. Maitland, A. Ritchie, J. W. Kew, D. K. Moss, A. A. Effe, L. G. Atkinson, R. D. Smith, P. R. Wolfe, A. E. Campbell, R. Packham and T. W. Robertson.

The Chairman, in proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, said:—

"Following the usual procedure, I will with your permission dispense with the formality of reading the Report and Accounts."

As foreshadowed last year, the earnings from Wharfwork during 1915 decreased considerably, the number of steamers using the wharves to discharge cargo being 311 against 419 in 1914, the difference being accounted for almost entirely by the large number of steamers arriving from Europe. Our earnings from lighters were well maintained and in the first half of the year the security of tonnage available for the Pacific Coast created a great demand for storage accommodation for transhipment cargo. It is due chiefly to the satisfactory earnings from the two latter sources that we are able to place before you accounts that compare favourably with those of last year.

It must be borne in mind, however, that the congestion of transhipment cargo has been relieved, and with the continuation of this war and the consequent uncertainty of the outlook, your directors deem it advisable to again carry forward a comparatively large amount to this year's accounts and to write down our wharves, launches and lighters to figures more approximating their actual values.

During the year the Board was petitioned to consider a scheme of pensions for our European employees, most of whom have been with us for a large number of years. As the Company possesses an experienced, reliable staff who work hard in our interests, the directors went into the question, but found that this pension scheme was impracticable and unsatisfactory owing to the expense. We have, however, sanctioned the formation of a Provident Fund and I trust the appropriation of \$25,000 to give this fund a start meets with your approval.

Considerable progress has been made with the new wharves and the Government has undertaken the dredging of the approaches while the two berths at the wharf have been deepened at the Company's expense. When completed we will possess a wharf 650 feet in length affording accommodation at the lowest stage of tide for steamers drawing up to 30 feet.

The plans for the proposed new godown have occupied our close attention and owing to the prohibitive cost of steel, I went into the question, while in Shanghai, of the cost and methods of building a godown of similar design with reinforced concrete. As the outline involved in either case will be very considerable, the matter requires very careful consideration, and the building has meanwhile been temporarily postponed.

Mr. H. Humphreys seconded the adoption of the report and accounts, and the motion was carried.

Messrs. A. S. D. Coulson and C. S. Gubbay, the retiring directors, were re-elected on the motion of Mr. F. Maitland, seconded by Mr. A. Ritchie.

Messrs. F. Maitland and H. Perry Smith, F.C.A., were re-elected Auditors for the ensuing year, at a remuneration of \$500 each, on the motion of Mr. A. E. Campbell, seconded by Mr. D. K. Moss.

FOREIGN POPULATION OF YOKOHAMA.

According to an investigation made by the Yokohama police authorities, the total number of foreign residents in Yokohama at the end of last year was 6,132, an increase of 27 over the previous year.

Details follow:—

Nationality	Men	Women
American	842	441
British	245	297
German	105	97
Russian	69	45
Portuguese	23	11
Dutch	20	34
Belgian	4	1
Swiss	9	5
Swedish	6	3
Turkish	5	3
Italian	17	12
Spanish	7	3
Egyptian	1	1
Brazilian	1	1
Austro-Hungarian	15	7
Argentine	1	1
Armenian	1	4
Mexican	3	4
Chilian	1	2
Chinese	5,928	1,318
Total	6,874	2,258

A correspondent writes:—"It is not generally known that racing at the Happy Valley, Hongkong, was in vogue in the 17th century. But a note in the current race book proves this. It says, referring to the 'Ladies Purse,' 'From 1697 to 1899 the distance was altered to 7 furlongs.' It may be added that diligent students of the Race Book will find in its results of the Hongkong Derby for the ten years beginning with 1890."

There seems to have been a certain amount of mirth at the Feast of the Three Kings as Christmas. One of the mirths (20th Battalion Royal Fusiliers) bears a cryptic motto:—"He Strifes East Who Strifes East." and contains printed instructions for an "Interval for Digestion" after Part I, and an "Interval for Indigestion" after Part II, (with Christmas Pudding). Progress with linguistic studies is indicated in the item:—"8.5 p.m. Some Sing-song, 9.30 p.m. Fini Sing-song." Another menu makes cautious allusion to the rumours of international differences current in the neighbourhood.

A LIFE SAVER.

IT is safe to say that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has saved the lives of more people and relieved more suffering than any other remedy in existence. It is known all over the world for its speedy cures of colic in the stomach, diarrhoea and all intestinal pains. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

There is no land like the Lethian land Under the wide, wide sky. And I'm in to be where the lone peewee Utters his plaintive cry. Where the hills look down on the acid farm-land.

And the moorland road sings by In the Lethian land.

There is no land like the Lethian land— What wonder I am faint! I'm s'p' of the soil where I dwell. As a mother is to her sis; And the silver ties of old memories Are put in me back again To the Lethian land.

There is no land like the Lethian land; And if I'm to die, I pray to God that foreign soil May never be happy on me; Like a hair that's wheat on its mother's breast, My old wish would be To sleep in the Lethian land.

A FAMILY NECESSITY.

EVERY family should be provided with Chamberlain's Pain Balm at all times. Sprains may be cured in much less time when promptly treated. Lame back, lame shoulder, pain in the side and chest and rheumatic pains are some of the diseases for which it is especially valuable. Try this liniment and become acquainted with its qualities and you will never wish to be without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SCOTTISH SPORT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

EDINBURGH, January 26.

ASSOCIATION LEAGUE.

In wet and boisterous weather Celtic, by defeating Third Lanark, maintained their strong position in the League; from start to finish the old Volunteers were completely outplayed, and only Dowie stood between them and a more crushing reverse. Rangers accounted for Kilmarnock, and remain relatively four points behind the Champions. Indeed, from a look over the rest of the season card, these two leaders should hold the same position until the close of the competition. Heart of Mid-Lothian, lost ground at Hamilton; they played superior football, which doesn't pay in a high wind, and the Academicals, looking only to the points, got the pointers. Clyde were shaky, made a number of mistakes, and lost to Motherwell. Dundee forwards gave one of their best displays at attack, and thoroughly deserved their success; only some fine goal-keeping saved St. Mirren from a greater reverse. Queen's Park had a bad time of it at Ayr, but fought with great pluck. Ruth Rovers seem at last to have discovered the forward they were in want of, and made a good score against Falkirk.

SO CONTRABAND FOUND.

No contraband drugs were found upon the trip.

All three vigorously protested their innocence and said they were the victims of an opium ring extending from London to the China coast. Hickrath declared that from the cable advice received here yesterday by the Federal authorities, the luggage of the trio was filled with 900 pounds of opium when they reached Hongkong on the *Mikima Maru*, December 2.

Thomas Clarence Horn, a retail of Hickrath, the Federal authorities were also informed, had been arrested in Shanghai, November 20, and found to have nearly 900 pounds of opium.

IMPRISONMENT IN CLAIMED.

Horne was taken to testify against Hickrath and the two women after their arrest in Hongkong, but left for London before their trial was concluded. Hickrath and the women succeeded in having the charges dismissed against them in the Magistrate's Court at Hongkong on the representations that they had been imposed upon and did not know what was in the trunks seized by the customs men.

SAID THEY WERE FILLS.

Hickrath said at the St. Francis last night that he left London in November to buy diamonds in the Orient and became a fellow passenger of the two women whom he has known a long time.

Just before leaving London, he said, a commercial traveler named Sydney Cox asked Mrs. Rearden to allow him to include some boxes containing moving picture films among his trunks, and deliver them to a friend in China.

She consented, according to Hickrath, and knew nothing about the eight trunks containing the opium.

THE HOLDING UP OF THE

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE TURKISH DEFENCE OF ERZERUM.

RESENTMENT AGAINST THE GERMANS.

ERZERUM, Mar. 1.

A communication states that the authorities of Erzerum are proved by the enormous number of corpses found in the fortifications.

Some of the demolished and retreating Army Corps now number only 3,000 to 5,000 men each, with few guns. The remainder of the corps have been captured or have perished by fighting or cold.

Prisoners state that the Turkish Army presents most strongly their headquarters being in the hands of the Germans. The latter were the first to flee after the Russian assault on Erzerum.

ACTIVITY ON BRITISH FRONT.

TWO ADVANTAGES BROUGHT DOWN.

LONDON, Feb. 29.

A communication states: "Today our artillery bombardment the enemy trenches about Ouliers, Anthuille and Frenelles."

There was considerable mutual artillery activity about Ypres. This morning a German Albatross was brought down south of Morville behind gun lines.

Another tunnel completely opened, burst into flames and fell behind the German lines in the vicinity of La Bassée.

In the afternoon a German captive half-ton broke loose and drifted northwards passing over our lines east of Bethune.

AN INDIAN WAR GIFT.

LONDON, Feb. 29.

H.M. the King at Buckingham Palace inspected a battery of twelve machine-guns presented by the Maharaja of Jajpur.

PORTUGAL'S SEIZURE OF GERMAN SHIPS.

A GERMAN PROTEST.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 1.

A Berlin message states that Germany has strongly protested to Portugal against the seizure of the German ships in the Tagus.

UNOPPOSED BY ELECTION.

LONDON, Feb. 29.

Sir Owen Phillips (Unionist) has been returned for Chester (unopposed). Captain William Edge (Liberal) has been returned unopposed for Bolton, in succession to Mr. T. Taylor, who resigned owing to ill-health.

OMNIBUSES FOR PEKING.

MOTOR BUS SERVICE TO BE INTRODUCED.

Mr. Chang Cheng-shun, a member of the Council of State, is renewing his efforts to introduce a motor bus service in the Capital. He has already organized a company with a capital of over two hundred thousand dollars. It will be remembered that some time ago a petition was submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce for permission to start the undertaking, but the application was refused on the ground that the necessary road conditions were still absent in Peking. These conditions seem now to exist in the shape of the reconstruction of the Chienmen and the making of a number of new macadamized roads. The promoters of the enterprise have sent in another application to the Ministry for a charter authorizing the company to carry out the undertaking; and it is expected that the same will be granted by the Authorities.

BEST MEDICINE MADE.

A BETTER medicine can not be made than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It relieves the lungs, cures the secretions, aids expectoration and assists nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Contains no opiates and is perfectly safe to take. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

"ORGY OF BUTCHERY" AT YERDUN.

BRANDENBURGERS TRAPPED AND ANNIHILATED.

PARIS, Feb. 29.

The main battleground of Verdun is now on the heights four or five miles north of the town. The chief heights are Douaumont, 1,200 feet, Talon Crest, 830 feet, and Poivre Ridge, 1,000 feet. The French line has been withdrawn about three miles in the course of the week's fighting. The evenness of the retirement shows that the French commanders never lost command of their units, the French considering the lost ground not more important than the losses in men. The German advances were made by sacrifices which, when known, will make Germany shiver with horror.

Scarcely a tree remains of the woods on the battleground. The French held Douaumont against an unparalleled deluge of giant shells, reducing to powder the trees and rocks. When the air cleared the German masses were perceived advancing. A hurricane of French artillery burst forth, the grey uniforms making splendid targets against the snow.

When the French artillery fire came to its climax the whole Valley had been turned into a volcano, the exit of which was stopped by a barrier of the slain. It was an orgy of butchery.

The French at one point laid a trap for the enemy. They evacuated a position covering 2½ miles, and 1,500 Brandenburg Infantry rushed up and occupied the position. Then 35 guns were trained on the spot and fired incessantly for 40 minutes. When the French charged they found eight survivors beneath the dead Brandenburgers.

The importance the Germans attached to Douaumont is apparent from an order found on an officer, stating that the position must be carried "at all costs."

During the battle the town of Verdun has been steadily bombarded, sharing the fate of Ypres and Reims. The population had evacuated the town before the battle began.

The French estimate that the Germans concentrated 1,100 guns of all calibres on the narrow Meuse heights.

CASUALTIES AT SALONIKA.

LONDON, Feb. 29.

In the House of Commons Mr. H. J. Tennant announced that the casualties at Salonika to the 20th inst. were 37 officers and 1,340 men.

KING FERDINAND'S ABDICATION DEMANDED.

PARIS, Feb. 29.

A Salonika telegram says that meetings held in Sofia demanded the abdication of King Ferdinand, the enthroning of the Crown Prince, and the withdrawal of the German troops.

BRITISH CREDIT UNIMPAIRED.

EXPENDITURE HIGHEST OF ANY BELLIGERENT.

LONDON, Feb. 29.

At a luncheon of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, representative of the whole Empire, Mr. McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, affirmed that after 18 months of war our credit was unimpaired. We had thrown our immense financial power into the common stock of the Allies and would use it to the full. Our expenditure was the highest of any belligerent.

RECIPROCAL TRADING.

RESOLUTIONS BY CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

LONDON, Feb. 29.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce passed resolutions asking the Government to consult with the Dominions regarding reciprocal trading, the regulation of trading with enemies, and the control of enemy businesses in the Empire; and also asking the Government to provide for preferential reciprocal trading between parts of the Empire, reciprocal trade between the Empire and her Allies, favourable treatment for neutrals, and the restricting of tariffs of the trade with enemy countries after the war, in order to prevent dumping and to stimulate home industries.

The Chambers of Commerce appointed a Committee to draw up a motion regarding the appointment of a Minister for Commerce.

FRENCH AUXILIARY CRUISER TORPEDOED.

OVER 600 TROOPS LOST.

PARIS, Feb. 29.

It is officially announced that the auxiliary cruiser *Provence*, while transporting troops to Salonika, was torpedoed in the Central Mediterranean on the 26th inst. Of the 4,800 aboard, 870 were saved.

JAPANESE OFFICERS AT THE SALONIKA FRONT.

PARIS, Feb. 29.

Japanese officers are visiting the Allied front at Salonika.

THE "MALOJA" DISASTER.

THE LINER'S MAIL.

LONDON, Feb. 29.

The *Maloja's* mails contained only a few letters, specially marked "via Sea route," but there were considerable quantities of commercial papers, newspapers, samples, and also parcels mails.

WAS THE "MALOJA" TORPEDOED?

At the inquest on the victims of the disaster, the Chief Officer said it was his opinion that the liner was torpedoed. WHY THE LINER SANK SO QUICKLY.

The Dover correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says that one of the reasons for the rapid sinking of the vessel was the jamming of the doors of the water-tight compartments, as a result of the damage caused by the explosion, which threw up a column of water 150 feet high.

An extraordinary case of rescue is brought to light. A baby was found floating on its back, well wrapped up. The mother was picked up later unconscious.

Only four boats got away safely. Several were smashed, and in one case a boatload of people crashed on another boat in the sea, a number being thrown into the water or injured.

Brigadier-General McLeod was among the saved.

ADVISED ON BLOCKADE QUESTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 29.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith announced that Rear-Admiral D. R. S. de Chair, C.B., would be the flag officer advising the Foreign Office on Blockade questions, in which his practical experience would be of great assistance. (Cheers.)

[Rear-Admiral de Chair was Assistant Controller of the Navy 1910-12, and Naval Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty 1912-14.]

VISCOUNT FRENCH OF YPRES.

LONDON, Feb. 29.

Field-Marshal Viscount French of Ypres took his seat in the House of Lords to-day.

THE YEAR 1915 IN CHINA.

[FINANCIAL REVIEW.]

The economic situation in China is an interesting one. It is, indeed, largely conditioned by the latter, but the country has naturally not been able to escape some of the consequences of the war. Trade during the past year compares favourably with that of 1914. The first five months of the year, however, introduced such exceptional conditions that the comparison is vitiated, and it is safer to look to 1913 for tendencies rather than results. For foreign trade 1915 was a boom year. Imports continued their essentially speculative character in 1914, but the outbreak of war played havoc with exports, which were lower than those of any year since 1909, silk being a prominent victim. As far as the import trade was concerned, China was at a double disadvantage during 1915; she was bound to suffer from the shortage of tonnage, but she was also overstocked, notably in piece goods. Trade has actually been better than the Customs returns would indicate, for it has been possible to work off a large portion of the balance of piece goods left over from 1914. For the first six months of the year the Customs revenue amounted only to £17,327,000 compared with £18,238,000 for the corresponding period of 1914. Imports from Great Britain to the end of September were valued at £3,376,000, or nearly £5,000,000 less than for the first nine months of the previous year.

Trade, however, was handicapped by the political situation as well as by the war. The Yuan Shih-kai regime has been in many respects a conspicuous advance on previous conditions. The centralization of government in Peking is all to the good; reforms have in a number of cases passed beyond the paper stage, although it would not be fair to look for much result within so short a time. But the redemption of the note issues of the Revolution period has been carried out; currency, it is true, remains more or less chaotic, but there has been an improvement in the stability of the Chinese dollar.

In 1915 the controversy over Republican and Monarchical forms of government tended to revive unrest, and the banks, both native and foreign, adopted a cautious attitude, with immediate results to the trade. The negotiations between the Japanese and Chinese Governments also gave rise to some nervousness and led to a boycott—effectually enforced for some time—of Japanese goods. In spite of these adverse conditions there was a marked expansion of the tea, silk and cotton industries. Tea has at last secured the attention of the Central Government. Under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, experts are supervising the growing and manufacture of tea, and efforts are being made to stop artificial colouring. These measures have been rewarded by the best tea season for 10 years, the export to Great Britain showing an increase of about 15 per cent, from 1913-14 to 1914-15, 1915-16.

Silk and cotton made a striking recovery after the depression of the last half of 1914. Chinese cotton mills reaped a harvest while Japan's yarn trade was suffering from the boycott. The total number of spindles is now close upon a million, with 150,000 additional spindles in course of construction.

One outcome of the war was that no ambitious loan schemes could be put through, and railway construction suffered in consequence. The Government, however, encouraged by its success in 1914, decided to float another domestic loan, carrying interest at 6 per cent, this time for £2,140,000, the actual amount subscribed the previous year. A feature of the flotation was the appearance of a foreign bank as one of the leading and subscription agencies. Certain revenues were allotted as a guarantee for interest and amortization, as in the case of foreign loans. The loan is said to have been oversubscribed by £1,500,000. Further, the sum of £7,000,000, being part of the £2,000,000 loan from the Government Loan of 1911 for the Salt Gabelle, but not paid, has been handed over to the Government for administrative purposes and for the

reduction of certain short term debts. In this connection it may be pointed out that at a time when the Customs revenue shows a decline the successful working of the Salt Administration under Sir Richard Dancs is proving of great value to China. The revenue last year was £8,800,000.

The keynote of the past year has been tenderness rather than results, the most conspicuous tendency is, provided hindrances do not supervene, towards a considerable expansion of trade and industry in China. Such, indeed, is the conviction of all interested circles, and both in America and Japan definite steps are in progress with a view to taking the utmost advantage of this expansion. The question arises whether Britain is to be worsted in the competition. The past year has been put to good purpose in learning something of Germany's methods for pushing business and of the hold she has established on China's trade. It is significant that, while conditions are fairly satisfactory in most parts of the country, Hankow should suffer most from money stringency due to decreased exports. The circumstances reflect the extent to which the local export trade was in the hands of Germans before the war. A Special Commissioner of the Board of Trade has been inquiring into the prospects of British trade in China, but, if the fullest benefit is to be obtained from his investigations, his visit must not be merely a flash in the pan. Not only must British merchants take his warnings to heart and act upon them, but the Government ought to supplement its Commissioner's good work by expediting his visit and by assisting in the carrying out of his recommendations.

Between the merchants' "Do something to help us" and the Government's "Do more to help yourselves" there is danger of British interests falling to the ground. Both parties should do their utmost, without waiting to see whether the other is moving also.

PEKING'S DIMINISHING NEWSPAPERS.

The Peking Daily News of the 22nd inst.

Peking is doing today what other cities may be doing to-morrow; that is, reducing the size of its newspapers. This is due to the shortage in the supply of news print, and not to any decline in the interest of the reading public who, perhaps more than ever, are eager for the daily guidance supplied by the vernacular journals. Foreign imports of paper which have grown yearly in volume and value until they reached in 1913, according to the Maritime Customs Returns, a value of over six millions. Hankow trade have become the main source of the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, and, now that Sweden has banned the export of pulp and Great Britain has decided upon a discrimination in freights to be carried by British shipping in order to offset economies, they are likely to become very much less. This has given the Japanese manufacturers an opportunity which they have not been slow to utilize. Prices have gone up enormously, and Chinese newspapers are finding themselves in difficulty. Still, the issue may not be lost upon the Chinese if it furnishes one further example of how local industry may be fostered. Here in China we have in abundance the raw material for the production of good paper, but we have been content to leave this industry undeveloped and purchase supplies of manufactured paper from abroad. Such neglect is almost criminal. We have supported foreign industry and neglected our own—supported workers elsewhere while our own people have been clamouring for work to do. Apart from the primitive processes employed for the manufacture of paper, it is astonishing to find that there are scarcely more than a dozen paper mills in the whole of this vast country. However, it is to be hoped that no further time will be lost in removing this reproach. If the efforts of the Industrial Commission which has been established in Peking are supported and utilised as they ought, there should be big developments in this and in many other sections of the industrial field. But at present the Chinese reading public will have to submit to less value for the money invested in the daily paper.

To-day's Advertisements

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Peking Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th March at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 26th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. General Agents.

Hongkong, March 2, 1916. 185

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

AN EARLY MORNING COMPETITION.

will be held at HAPPY VALLEY commencing on MONDAY, 6th March, and continuing for one month for CUP kindly presented by the Hon. Mr. DAVID LINDALE.

CONDITIONS:—9 Holes Medal Play under Handicap. Half full Handicap to be deducted, fraction of 1 covering one shot.

Any number of cards may be taken out, but no player shall start later than 7.30 A.M.

Names to be entered in the Special Book in the Club House. Three ball games may be played.

T. W. HILL, Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, March 2, 1916. 186

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Peking Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 26th March, both days inclusive.

J. J. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. General Managers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Hongkong, March 2, 1916. 190

(Continued on page 8.)

OUR CIRCULATING LIBRARY

Is most modern and up-to-date. All the latest books by the best authors, fresh arrivals every mail. The purchase of one book at one dollar entitles you to become a member. The book bought can be exchanged for any other novel in stock on payment of 20 cents cash (Hongkong Currency). Books can be exchanged as frequently as the reader wishes, on payment of 20 cents for each exchange.

QUEEN'S DISPENSARY.

HARPER & Co., Ltd.

TEL. 462.

31, Queen's Road Central.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE
GLEN TAILORS
IN HONGKONG.

Diss Bros.

No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.
(Flower Street)
ESTABLISHED 1906.

A handy lad with a hammer can do it well!
But we employ men who are expert to demonstrate the best way to use

"MALTHOID"

These men have learned from experience and will give you the benefit of their experience

FREE!

It will make a great difference in your roof!

SHARP! CLEAN! WATERPROOF!
"MALTHOID"
LIGHT! SAFE! SNOWPROOF!

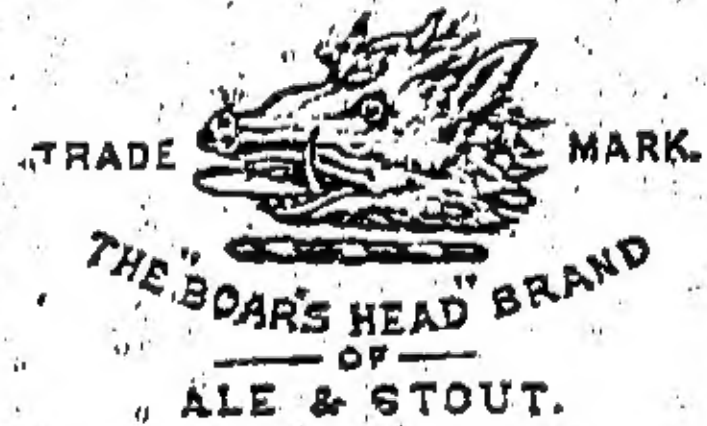
Agents, **BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.**
HONGKONG.

THE LEADING BRAND

OF Home Bottled Guinness' Stout

On The Market.

T. B. HALL & CO., LTD.



This Famous Brand

Of Stout

Is Recognised by all Connoisseurs

As a Standard of Purity

And Quality.

SOLE AGENTS:

Gande, Price & Co., Ltd.

Wine Merchants.

6, Queen's Road Central,

HONGKONG.

Tel. No. 135

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.
 Co. Used: A. B. C. Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Walker's.
 Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler-Makers,
 Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.
 ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.
 Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
 workmen under expert European supervision.
 All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.
 Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIP ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH	BREADTH	DEPTH	WATER	WIND	WIND	WIND
KOWLOON	100	100	10	10	10	10	10
No. 1 Dock Kowloon	100	100	10	10	10	10	10
No. 2 Dock Kowloon	100	100	10	10	10	10	10
No. 3 Dock Kowloon	100	100	10	10	10	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 4 Kowloon	100	100	10	10	10	10	10
TAI-KO-KU	100	100	10	10	10	10	10
Consolidated Dock	100	100	10	10	10	10	10
ASIAH	100	100	10	10	10	10	10
Hong Dock	100	100	10	10	10	10	10
Lanau Dock	100	100	10	10	10	10	10

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

To-day's Advertisements

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

I HAVE THIS DAY RESUMED CHARGE
 of the Company.
 By Order of the Board of Directors.
 MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE
 Secretary.
 Hongkong, March 2, 1916. 184

TO LET.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW "BREN-
 TOR" 114, Peak.
 Apply—
 DR. E. EVAN JONES.
 Hongkong, March 2, 1916. 187

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
 to sell by Public Auction,
 (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
 on

FRIDAY,

the 3rd March, 1916, commencing
 at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
 Des Voeux Road, Corner of
 Ice House Street,
 ONE 12-BORE HAMMERLESS
 ENGLISH DOUBLE BARREL
 SPORTING GUN,
 with cleaning rod and case.
 Terms—Cash.
 HUGHES & HOUGH,
 Auctioneers.
 Hongkong, March 2, 1916. 188

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
 to sell by Public Auction,
 on

TUESDAY,

the 7th March, 1916, commencing at
 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
 Des Voeux Road, Corner of
 Ice House Street,
 A LARGE QUANTITY OF
 VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND
 BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,
 FIRE BRASSES, CARPETS,
 RUGS, &c., &c.
 As follows—
 One Upholstered Suite (Silk Tapestry)
 Arm-chairs and sofas, Card Table, Bed-
 room Furniture, Double and Single Brass
 and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Sideboard,
 Dinner Wagon, Extension Dining Tables
 and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables,
 etc., etc. Dinner, Tea and Coffee Services,
 Crockery, Glass and E.P. Ware, 4
 Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Curtain Poles,
 Toilet Sets and Bath Room Utensils, etc.,
 etc.
 Terms—Cash.
 HUGHES & HOUGH,
 Auctioneers.
 Hongkong, March 2, 1916. 189

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE TESTED THE VERTUES OF
 THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
 COMPANY, LTD.,
 and
 THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
 ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL YARDS AND SLIP DECKERS, 1914.

1—Authorized Capital \$5,000,000
 Subscribed Capital \$4,600,000
 Paid-up Capital \$2,437,500
 II—Life and Annuity Funds—\$3,871,000
 Sinking Fund Account—\$478,700
 \$2,915,200
 Revenue Fire Branch—\$2,381,400
 Life and Annuity—2,141,500
 Revenue Marine Department—\$37,200
 Other Receipts—478,700
 \$2,915,200
 The Accumulative Funds of the various
 Branches are separately invested, and, by
 Act of Parliament, are held in trust for
 the claims under the respective Depart-
 ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

TO LET

TO LET.
 11 and 13 CAGE STREET, from 1st
 January, 1916.
 Apply to—
 J. VINCENT BRAGA.
 Toyo Eisen Kaisha.
 Hongkong, Nov. 15, 1915. 978

TO LET.

HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace.
 THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
 MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
 Hongkong, Nov. 3, 1915. 1049

TO LET.

OFFICES, 5 Duddell Street, now in
 occupation of Messrs. Raderick & Co.
 THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
 MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
 Hongkong, Feb. 18, 1916. 128

TO LET.

OFFICES in Queen's Buildings.
 Apply—
 THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
 MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
 Hongkong, Dec. 8, 1915. 1049

TO LET.

UNFURNISHED FLATS in Nathan
 Road, Kowloon.
 Apply—
 PERCY SMITH.
 SMITH & FLEMING.
 Hongkong, Feb. 28, 1916. 171

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES in "Stonehouse", No. 5,
 Robinson Road. Newly done-up
 and remodelled.
 Each house contains downstairs two good
 rooms and upstairs three bedrooms, each
 with bathroom.
 Outchouses and Grass Tennis Court.
 Shortly available for occupation.
 Apply to—
 DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
 Hongkong, Dec. 22, 1915. 108

TO LET.

NEWLY BUILT FLATS in "Saffire"
 Terrace, Nathan Road, also similar
 flats in Jordan Road, Kowloon. Plans
 very moderate, Electric Light and Gas
 installed.
 Apply to—
 KAYAMALLY & Co.
 5, D'Almeida Street.
 Hongkong, Feb. 29, 1916. 175

TO LET.

THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Ham-
 phreys Buildings, Kowloon.
 FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road,
 with every modern convenience, including
 English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot
 Water and Water Carriage System. A few
 flats specially designed to accommodate
 three bachelors at reasonable rent.
 Immediate possession.
 FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
 Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
 TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan
 Road, Kowloon.
 Apply to—
 HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
 COMPANY, LIMITED.
 Alexandra Buildings.
 Hongkong, Dec. 22, 1915.

TO LET.

OFFICES in King's Buildings.
 OFFICES in Des Voeux Road Central,
 HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS,
 Conduit Road.
 NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace,
 HOUSES at the Peak.
 NO. 1, MARLTON TERRACE, Cause-
 way Bay.
 GODOWNS at Wanchai.
 Nos. 1, 2 & 3 West Ed. Terrace,
 GANTON.
 Apply—
 HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
 AND AGENCY CO., Ltd.
 Hongkong, Dec. 15, 1915. 940

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Correspondence addressed to enemy
 subjects in China, Siam, Persia and Morocco
 cannot be transmitted.
 The Services to Germany, Austria,
 Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are sus-
 pended.
 Ships in communication with Cape
 D'Aguilar Radio Telegraph Station—
 Tifening Knight Companion
 Novara

Inward Mails.

Europe (London 8th Feb. via Siberia),
 4th Mar.
 Europe (London 2nd Feb. via Siberia),
 4th Mar.
 Shanghai, 4th Mar.
 Europe (French Mail), 4th Mar.
 Europe (French Mail), 4th Mar.
 Australia, 13th Mar.
 Australia, 13th Mar.

Mails will close for—

SWATOW, AMOY & POCHOW.
 For Hainan, at noon, on Friday, the
 3rd Mar.
 SWATOW, AMOY & POCHOW.
 For Hainan, at 2 p.m., on Friday, the
 3rd Mar.

SAIGON.

Per Kowloon, at 2 p.m., on Friday, the
 3rd Mar.
 SAIGON.
 Per Hainan, at 3 p.m., on Friday, the
 3rd Mar.

SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA & JAPAN VIA MOJI.

Per Hainan, at 5 p.m., on Friday, the
 3rd Mar.
 HOIHOW & HAIPHONG.
 Per Hainan, at 7 p.m., on Saturday, the
 4th Mar.

CHINWANGTAO.

Per Kowloon, at 11 a.m., on Satur-
 day, the 4th Mar.
 SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN
 VIA MOJI, CANADA, VIA VICTORIA,
 UNITED STATES, SOUTH AME-
 RICA VIA TACOMA, UNITED
 KINGDOM VIA CANADA.

Per Canada, at 12.15 p.m., on Satur-
 day, the 4th Mar.
 STRAITS & INDIA VIA CALCUTTA.
 Per Hainan, at 1 p.m., on Saturday, the
 4th Mar.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Per Hainan, at 2 p.m., on Saturday, the
 4th Mar.
 SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA.
 (Europe via Siberia).

Per Hainan, at 4.15 p.m., on Saturday, the
 4th Mar.
 [Shanghai British P.O. Wednesday, 8th
 Mar.]

SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA.

Per Hainan, at 5 p.m., on Saturday, the
 4th Mar.
 SWATOW, AMOY & FORMOSA VIA
 TAMSUI.

Per Kowloon, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the
 5th Mar.

PAKHOW & HAIPHONG.

Per Hainan, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the
 5th Mar.
 SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN
 VIA MOJI, VICTORIA, SEATTLE,
 UNITED KINGDOM VIA CANADA.
 (Europe via Siberia).

Per Canada, at 10.15 a.m., on Tues-
 day, the 7th Mar.
 Shanghai British P.O., Saturday, 11th Mar.
 Per Hainan, at 1 p.m., on Tuesday, the
 7th Mar.

SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA.

Per Hainan, at 2.15 p.m., on Tuesday, the
 7th Mar.
 [Shanghai British P.O., Saturday, 11th
 Mar.]

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Per Hainan, at 3 p.m., on Tuesday, the
 7th Mar.
 BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA,
 & PORT MORESBY (via BATAVIA).

Per Hainan, at 3 p.m., on Tuesday, the
 7th Mar.

SAIGON, STRAITS, BURMAH, CEY-
LON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA,
INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT & EUROPE.

Per Hainan, at 3 p.m., on Tuesday, the
 7th Mar.
 Per Japan, at 3 p.m., on Tuesday, the
 7th Mar.

STRAITS, CEYLON, DURBAN, CAPE
TOWN, TENERIFE & LONDON.

Per Hainan, at 11 a.m., on Thursday, the
 9th Mar.
 STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ADE-
 LAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA,
 INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT & EUROPE.

Per Hainan, at 11 a.m., on Thursday, the
 9th Mar.
 Per Japan, at 11 a.m., on Thursday, the
 9th Mar.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA,
TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND & NEW
GUINEA VIA THURSDAY ISLAND.

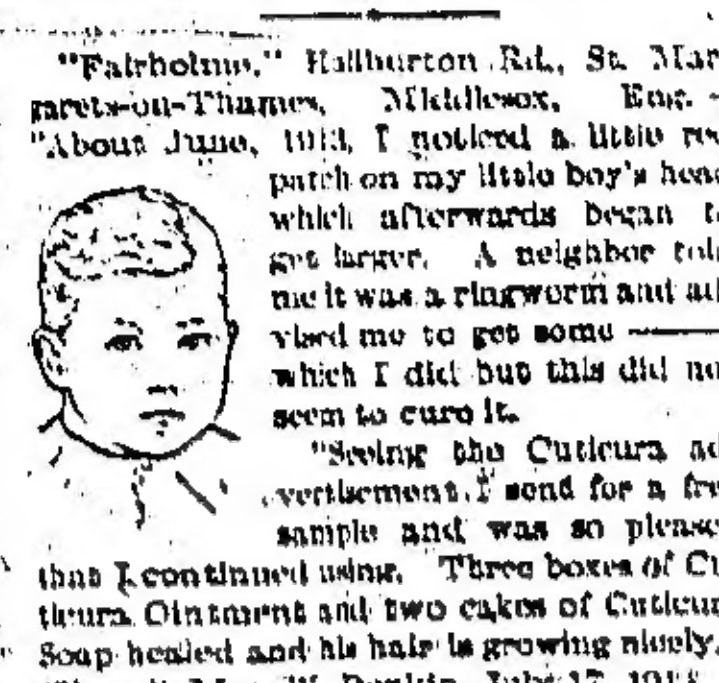
Per Hainan, at 11 a.m., on Thursday, the
 9th Mar.
 Per Japan, at 11 a.m., on Thursday, the
 9th Mar.

TIMOR, AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA,
NEW ZEALAND, VIA PORT DAR-
WIN & NEW GUINEA VIA THURSDAY
ISLAND.

Per Hainan, at 11 a.m., on Thursday, the
 9th Mar.
 Per Japan, at 11 a.m., on Thursday, the
 9th Mar.

Per Hainan, at 11 a.m., on Thursday, the
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9th Mar.Per Japan, at 11 a.m., on Thursday, the
9th Mar.Per Hainan, at 11 a.m., on Thursday, the
9th Mar.RINGWORM SPREAD
OVER CHILD'S HEAD

Screams Were Awful. Used Cuti-
 cura Soap and Cuticura Ointment.
 Now Completely Healed.



"Cuticura" has cured my child's head
 of ringworm. I got a little red
 patch on my little boy's head
 which afterwards began to
 grow larger. A neighbor told
 me that it was a ringworm and
 advised me to get some
 Cuticura. I did but this did not
 seem to cure it.
 "Cuticura" has cured my child's head
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 which afterwards began to
 grow larger. A neighbor told
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 advised me to get some
 Cuticura. I did but this did not
 seem to cure it.

Sample Each Free by Post

With this 3rd Book. Address post-
 card, "Newbury & Sons, 27, Charterhouse
 St., London. Sold throughout the world."

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

March 1.
 Telemachus, British steamer, 1,340, A.
 Fraser, Singapore Feb. 28, Rice and General.
 CHINESE.
 Kowloon Maru, Japanese str., 1,918.
 T. Sagi, Penang Feb. 21, General—M. B.
 K.
 Chungking, British str., 1,311, E. Mack-
 man, Shanghai and Swatow, February 20,
 General—Burma and Swatow.
 Kai Ping, British str., from Canton.

March 2.

Hainan, British str., 889, R. Ritchie,
 Shanghai Feb. 27, General—Burma and
 Swatow.
 Singapore, British str., 1,204, G. D. Mills,
 from D'Almeida, General—Burma and
 Swatow.
 Kuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,126,
 K. Murakami, Tamsui, Amoy and Swatow
 Mar. 1, General—Osaka, Shimonoseki.

DEPARTURES.

March 2.
 Nippon Maru, for Hongkong.
 Calder, for Saigon.
 Glenallich, for Amoy.
 Yui Maru, for Chingwangtao.
 Hopang, for Canton.
 Kowloon Maru, for Canton.
 Sakiyama Maru, for Moji.
 Hongkong, for Hainan and Haiphong.
 Chenan, for Canton.

CLEARED.

Nippon Maru, for Manila and San Fran-
 cisco.
 Calder, for Saigon.
 Glenallich, for Amoy.
 Yui Maru, for Chingwangtao.
 Hopang, for Canton.
 Kowloon Maru, for Canton.
 Sakiyama Maru, for Moji.
 Hongkong, for Hainan and Haiphong.
 Chenan, for Canton.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Hainan from Shang-
 hai reports: Strong N.E. monsoon, high
 rough sea, heavy rain squalls.

SEAMEN EXPECTED.

Latest Advice.
 The s.s. Tolo left Calcutta on the 23rd
 February, and may be expected here
 on or about the 10th March.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY.

HONGKONG DAILY WEATHER

REPORT.

MARCH 2, 1916.—A.M.

Station.

Time.

Barometer.

Thermometer.

Humidity.

Direction of Wind.

Force of Wind.

Weather.

Remarks.

Remarks.

Remarks.

Remarks.

Remarks.

Remarks.

Remarks.

Remarks.

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Remarks.

Remarks.

WEATHER REPORT.

Hongkong, March 2, 1916.

On the 2nd, at 11.30.—The anticyclone is
 breaking up, and the Japanese depression
 is passing into the Pacific.

Pressure has decreased slightly along the
 south coast of China, but is nearly stationary
 below latitude 20°.

The monsoon will be interrupted along
 the east coast of China, and will moderate
 over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
 ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.02 inches.
 Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon
 on March 3rd—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: E.
 winds, moderate; fair.
 2.—Formosa Channel: N. E. to
 variable winds, fresh.
 3.—South coast of China between Hong-
 kong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.
 4.—South coast of China between Hong-
 kong and Hainan: N. E. winds, moderate.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE cannot be

Boated, if Equalled, For Broad
 Cakes, Confectioners Meals with Wines &
 Liqueurs.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, March 2, 1916.

On London—

Bank Wire ... 1-11 1/2
 " On demand ... 1-11 1/2
 " 30 days sight ... 1-11 1/2
 " 4 months sight ... 1-11 1/2
 Credits, 4 months sight ... 1-11 1/2
 Documentary, 4 months sight ... 1-11 1/2

On Paris—

On demand ... 57 1/2
 Credits, 4 months